

MEXICO;

OR,

THE PATRIOT-BONDHOLDERS.

* WITH

A Map of the West Indies and Mexican Gulf.

DISCIPLES,—Mexico is, as you know, one of those new republics which the poor, silly, talking thing, CANNING, said that he had "*called into existence*." You also know, that, owing to the bragging accounts that he and his colleagues and the Collective gave of this famous republic, numerous fools in England lent their money to the *Mexican government*; that companies were founded for *working the mines* in Mexico; that goods were sent from England to that country in prodigious quantities; that *Mexican Bonds*, or funds, became a considerable branch of the great gambling that is always going on in the Stock Hell of the Wen; and that, of course, there are now thousands upon thousands of merchants, manufacturers, loan-jobbers, and bondholders, many of whom must be totally ruined, and all of them greatly injured, if Mexico, whether by Spanish invasion, or by internal anarchy, or by any other cause, be placed in such a state as to *cause all these engagements with England to be broken and set at naught*.

All this you know, and have long known as well as I. You know also, that Mexico, which is the great country of *silver mines*, and which has a population nearly equal to that of England, and a capital city containing two hundred thousand people; you know, that that country has had nine or ten revolutions in its government in so many years; and we learn, that, at this time, the anarchy appears to be greater than ever. This naturally gives rise to great alarm amongst the bondholders, the mining fellows, and the gambling merchants and manufacturers, who see, that they must lose the expected fruits of their gambling, and their *stake* into the bargain, unless *order and peace and government* be established in this source of silver, and, therefore, they are uncommonly anxious for the establishment of order, peace, and government in Mexico.

Amongst the *causes* of the disorder,

they look upon the *armaments*, which the King of Spain is preparing in CUBA (that great island so near at hand), wherewith to *subdue the Mexicans*, and bring them back to their allegiance; and one of which armaments is said to be preparing *at this time*. The gamblers, seeing the fatal consequences of this, have now applied to the *parliament to interfere*, in order to make the King of Spain *desist* from thus disturbing them in their expected profitable pursuits! A pretty *reasonable* thing, to be sure, to tell him that he shall not endeavour to reduce his revolted colonies to obedience, because such obedience would be injurious to English gamblers, who have, in a great measure, been the cause of the long-continued disobedience! This is modest enough; but this is the state in which the affair now stands, or, at least, the state in which it stood on the 22nd of May, when HUSKISSON presented to the House of Commons, or lower Collective, a petition on the subject from some people whom he denominated "*Merchants of Liverpool*." I shall, by-and-by, have to show how JONATHAN! "Ah! take any shape but that!" How, I say, Jonathan, long Jonathan, with his "*long-tom*," enters into this matter, making the King of Spain only a *secondary object of dread*. But, that I may resemble the Collective as little as possible, I shall avoid complexity and confusion, by first speaking of this called-for *interference* of our Government *with the King of Spain*, the reasons and grounds for which interference were stated by HUSKISSON, on the 22nd of May, in a speech which I shall insert here, though I have published it once before, because *two laughs* are better than one; and because I wish, for a reason hereafter to be stated, to have, in this one paper, all the matter belonging to the subject. I beg you, my friends, to read this, and all the other speeches that I shall quote, with *great attention*; for in them you will see how the Borough people are pushed; you will see what *their* notions are; and it is on *their* notions that I shall have principally to remark.

Mr. HUSKISSON presented a petition, which, he said, was well entitled to the consideration of the House. It was from that portion of

the merchants of Liverpool who were in commercial intercourse with Mexico. They complained of the interruption to their commerce from the expeditions fitted out by Spanish subjects from the island of Cuba, and of the consequent danger and loss to their trade. We were bound by treaty to Mexico; we had a great interest in the tranquillity and in the commercial operations of that country, and ought to protect the trade between Mexico and this country. The petitioners *prayed the House to take such measures as would restrain Spain from attempts so injurious to us and to Spain herself*, as they must ultimately fail. We have a right to insist on the suspension of these hostilities, although we had no right to require Spain to recognise the independence of Mexico or the other States, formerly her colonies. The right hon. Gentleman, after narrating the circumstances of a menaced attack from Mexico and Colombia conjointly upon Cuba, some years ago, referred to a correspondence of Mr. Clay's, Secretary of State for the United States, giving his opinion in favour of the success of such an attack. Cuba would then have been lost to Spain had not *this country* and the Government of the United States *interfered*. Mr. Canning had an interview with the Mexican and Colombian Ministers upon the subject, to *remonstrate against the enterprise; and such interposition did in fact take place as put an end to the undertaking*. This Government would have much to answer for, if they allowed any such attack to endanger the commercial transactions of this country, and of other countries which navigated the southern seas. These new States were inclined to show deference to the wishes of this country. He was sorry that an opinion had gone abroad that we now repented of having recognised the South American States, and that we were ashamed of the connexion. His own conviction was, that the opinion was groundless. He was himself a member of the Government which had advised the recognition. He feared he was wandering from the subject. The consequences of our interposition with the new States was, that they abandoned the attempt upon Cuba. This was now four years since, and during that interval, Spain was preparing forces, and collecting them in Cuba, with a view, upon a proper occasion, to attack Mexico. He asked the King's Government whether they were aware of these forces setting out from Spain? and whether, if so aware, they remonstrated against such an expedition, and insisted that Cuba should not be made a point from which an attack could be made on Mexico? If this expedition went out from Spain with our knowledge, and without remonstrance, we did not act with impartiality; and if remonstrance was made, he was sorry it failed of the good effects which our remonstrance on the former occasion, with the new States, produced. Cuba ought not to be allowed to be made a point from which Mexico would be assailed. It was said, on a former night, that the restraint put upon Mexico and Colombia, was in the true spirit of impartiality. But if Spain was not now restrained from this threatened attack, our boasted impartiality was mere mockery. To get rid of that charge, *we ought to impose similar restraint on Spain*. There may be great danger in allowing Spain to congregate

her forces in Cuba. All the considerations of commerce, of impartiality, and of *humanity*, required one interposition in this case to prevent the dangers that might ensue. Now, after twenty-one years of opposition between Spain and her colonies, the latter had freed themselves, and for seven years Spain had no power in any of the States. Third parties were interested in this contest. Did not our commerce suffer in 1822, when we were going to issue letters of reprisal. The consequence of threats then was, that we got from Spain 30 or 40 per cent. compensation for our losses. It was true that in Mr. Canning's State Paper, it was expressly laid down that England would observe the strictest neutrality in the contest between Spain and the new States of South America; but, then, that must be construed only in reference to *some reasonable time*, at which such contest was to have an end. It could not be for a moment supposed, that England was continually to look on and witness such a miserable warfare as had hitherto existed.

Thus, you see, then, the real object is to *get money out of the Mexicans*, under the pretences of justice, impartiality, and HUMANITY; above all things "*humanity!*" and the *legal ground* for compelling Spain to desist from her armaments is, that England, or, more properly speaking, *Boroughland*, *interdicted Mexico and Colombia from attacking Cuba, four years ago, when they were about to do it*; and that, therefore, *impartiality* required a similar interdict now to be imposed upon Spain with regard to her projected attack on Mexico. One might show up the stupidity of this reasoning, and have some sport with it; but I have no room, or time, to throw away; and, as we are now about to see, PEEL demolished HUSKISSON's grounds completely, by proving that they were WHOLLY FALSE.

Peel had a *difficult* part to play: the imputation against him and his colleagues, was, that they had sacrificed the "*honour*" of the country, and the *interests* of its *merchants* and *manufacturers*, by *not interfering*. He might have said, that it was a gang of gambling *mine-sharers* and *bondholders* that, at bottom, the interference was wanted for; but this was too bold for PEEL; and, therefore, he had to show, that there was *no treaty*, *no engagement* of any sort, *no moral obligation*, that called on us to interfere; and that, as to the argument of *analogy*, namely, that, as we *had interfered to interdict* an attack on CUBA by Mexico, *so we were bound, in justice*, to interdict attacks on Mexico from Cuba; as to this argument, which was the only one that had any weight in

it, Peel demolished it in a moment, by quoting a dispatch from Canning (the Secretary for Foreign Affairs) to one DAWKINS, his envoy to the Mexican Congress. I quote the words; and they are conclusive as to the fact.

But the fourth point, upon which he principally relied, he should now lay before the House. He was aware that in doing so, he did not adhere strictly to the course usually pursued; but in a case like the present, where the honour of the country, and of Mr. Canning personally, was concerned, he hoped the House would permit him to depart from the ordinary line, and to quote the opinion of Mr. Canning himself on this subject. He held in his hand an extract from a dispatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Dawkins, on his going to the Congress in March, 1826. The following was the purport of the extract: "You will see how earnestly it is desired by the United States, by France, and by this country, that Cuba should remain tranquil. The British Government, so far from denying the right of the new States in America to make a hostile attack upon Cuba, whether considered as in the possession of a Power with whom they were at war, or as an arsenal at which armaments were fitted out against them, have uniformly refused to join the United States in remonstrating with Mexico and Columbia against it, or in intimating that this country would feel any displeasure at such an attack."

This is complete: not only did we not "interdict" an attack upon Cuba, but we refused to join Jonathan in remonstrating against such an attack; aye, and "refused to intimate to Mexico and Colombia that this country would feel displeasure at such an attack"! Thus was poor HUSKISSON and his "Liverpool merchants" left fairly non-plussed! My friends, did you ever, when half a dozen greedy fellows had just sat down to a table covered with turtle and venison and glasses and decanters, see the table with all its load carried off by the suspicious landlord, leaving the gluttons sitting and looking at one another? You must have witnessed a scene like this, to have an adequate idea of the mortification of the pensioned HUSKISSON and his "merchants," when PEELE thus snatched from them their argument of analogy. And what was the condition of poor statesman HUSKISSON in particular, when it was considered, that he himself was one of the very cabinet that authorized this despatch to Dawkins!

Thus, then, this settles the matter as far as relates to any moral obligation that we are under to interfere with Spain in this case; it settles the matter as far as relates to any duty, on our part, towards Mexico; but it does not settle

the matter as to our right to interfere, and as to the policy of such interference, or, speaking more plainly, the advantage to us of such interference; and when, in cases like this, I say us, I do not mean the English people generally, but the tax-eaters and the whole of the Borough and Bank phalanx, or band. And it is as clear as daylight, that the interest of this band calls loudly for interference; for the band has need of Mexico, and, indeed, has a great deal at stake in it. However, adopting the common parlance, begging you to bear in mind, that WE, the tax-payers, have an interest always directly the opposite of that of this band, I proceed next to the speech of ALEXANDER BARING, describing the sad effects of these menacing Spanish armaments in CUBA.

Mr. BARING was aware of the immense importance of the protection of our trade and interests in this quarter of the globe. The amount of our exports to these newly-established States, amounted to about nine millions yearly, or three times the amount of that exported to Russia, Prussia, Holland, France, and Spain. The probable advantages resulting from the close commercial connexion with the South American Government were, that they were new and rising Governments, whose demands for our manufactures would be rapidly increasing, without danger of their entering the lists with us as rival manufacturers or competing with our armaments as great naval Powers. Australia offered many flattering prospects to the industry of the mother-country; from the habits and information of her people, she would naturally become a producer or manufacturer of our staple articles for herself. Great as the amount of exports to the newly-created Republics was, it was natural to expect that amount would be every year increased, more especially if they were all removed out of the reach of the tease and threat of invasion from the mother-country. In this way, Brazil, which boasted of no imperfect constitution under its monarchical Government, imported yearly to the amount of 6,000,000*l.* of official value; and even the poorest of them, Chili, for the same reason, imported as much as 1,100,000*l.* of official value. The contrast was striking as to Mexico, which, owing to the unsettled state occasioned by this tease and alarm, only imported 400,000*l.* official value yearly; of the remaining States in this agitated quarter, another imported only 540,000*l.* the rest 1,100,000*l.* As soon as comfort, quiet, and a firm hope of peace, were generally entertained in these States, the trade of Mexico and Venezuela must rapidly increase. At present, their exchequer was only drained and squeezed to keep up a large military force, ostensibly to resist the threatened invasion by Spain, but who were not unfrequently found engaged in plundering consignments and convoys of goods and produce, to the vast loss of British subjects risking capital in that country. This, all the merchants sensibly felt; for, in the transit of the political chiefs in passing

across this country, it was impossible that any thing could escape their occasional visits, not excepting those who had embarked their property in speculations, or *extracting from the soil the precious metals*. This was altogether an artificial state of society. One of its results was that the *outlay of English capital had produced most satisfactory results*, the Rio Grande mine having returned more silver yearly than all the rest put together. The progress of these States has been accompanied by the *increase of British interests*, which, in the event of an invasion, would necessarily lead *British subjects into arms against a Power* with whom Great Britain was on terms of peace and amity. In vain—it was impossible—any other result could be anticipated; and this Government well knew that the point should and ought to be settled as soon as possible, *to protect those interests of ours, which had grown up under such peculiar circumstances*.

BARING says nothing of the *Bonds* here! But he says quite enough to convince every man of only bare common sense, that JONATHAN, long Jonathan, with his deadly “long tom,” with which he did so belabour the “conquerors of France” and the all-conquering “Blue and Buff”; quite enough to convince every man of the least portion of common sense, that JONATHAN will *never suffer us to interfere* in the manner that the “merchants” of Liverpool pray for! Lest, however, this should be insufficient to produce such conviction, a city-sage put in his declaration as to the *value of Mexico to this country*; and, having great respect for that abstemious corporation, we will hear, and *so shall Jonathan*, what the statesman THOMPSON said upon this interesting occasion.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON said, that if the merchants of London did not interfere in the question with regard to Mexico, it was not because they thought less of its importance, but because they had the strongest reliance on the promises held out by his Majesty's Government, *that they would use every means to prevent the aggressions of Spain*. In fact, there were not fewer than *twenty-six millions of British capital embarked in various ways by our engagements with South America*; and there was *no country in the world better suited to British enterprise*. He was, therefore, most happy to hear, and he was sure so would every commercial man in the kingdom, that *it was the intention of Government to interfere with Spain for the prevention of such harassing attacks*. He knew that *large shipments had been stopped* in consequence of the former aggression, but he hoped that many months would not elapse before our relations with that country were placed upon a better footing. He could not conclude without offering his thanks to the right honourable Gentleman for the able manner in which he had introduced a subject so interesting to this country, and to the world at large?

Now, my friends, look at *the map*: see Mexico, lying half round the Gulf

of that name; see it *bounded to the north by the dominions of Jonathan*, just as Middlesex is by Hertfordshire; see the mouths of the Mississippi, Jonathan's *only outlet* from his Western States; see the Floridas (now in his possession) coming round to the east of those mouths; see the great island of Cuba commanding (with Florida) by the north side of it, the entrance of the Gulf, and by the southern side of it, the West India Sea. Look at all this, my friends; recollect, that that NEW ORLEANS, whence that very General JACKSON, who is now President, had to drive into the sea those “conquerors” (under Cochrane and Packenham) whom his volunteers did not leave dead on the plain; recollect, that that New Orleans is on the Mississippi, not far from the mouth; and when you have thus looked and thus recollected, believe, if you can, that Jonathan will, purely for the love that he must, of course, bear towards those who impressed his seamen, and who, after they had been *compelled to serve them*, shut them up, as *prisoners of war*, on Dartmoor, where many of them were SHOT *for attempting to escape*; believe, if you can, that he will, purely out of affection for these people, suffer them to *nestle themselves into Mexico, draw away the contents of the mines, and establish there a power in alliance with us, to enable us, at any time, to ruin all his Western States by the absolute command, which such power and such alliance would give us, over the mouths of the Mississippi*: believe this, if you can, my friends; and believe, further, that Jonathan will be *the more* disposed to suffer us to do this, when he finds, from the statement of BARING, that Mexico may be made such a great market for OUR goods, and so profitable to US as the great source of silver; when he finds, from the statement of THOMPSON, that WE have *twenty-six millions of capital* embarked with the Mexicans and others, in that part of America, and that there is no country in the world better suited to BRITISH enterprise: believe, if you can, that these statements (and others of nearly the same sort, that we shall see by-and-by) will add to Jonathan's eagerness to suffer US to creep into and get the mastery of the power of Mexico.

Now, my friends, put *Spain* out of the question; for, all the talk about interfering to prevent *Spain* from disturbing our interests in Mexico, is *sheer nonsense*.

To be sure, it does require impudence and ignorance unparalleled to propose to Spain not to arm against the Mexicans, not to endeavour to reduce them to obedience, lest WE should not get paid the interest of the money *that we lent them to enable them to rebel!* This does demand a stock of impudence and insolence and ignorance, such as is to be found no where but amongst under-strappers of Boroughmongers; but Spain is nothing in this question; *nothing at all*; the dispute is between US (the Borough and Bank people) and JONATHAN; and this you are now going to see; and see it you will with interest and with delight; for here is, in all probability, preparing for the Borough THING, a blow such as it has not received for many and many a day; a blow, the mere *wind* of which is more to be dreaded by them than all the bawlings of all the BIG O's and all the OLD GLORIES and all the SANCHOS that ever existed, or that ever will exist.

I am now, before I proceed to further remarks of my own, about to insert the latter part of HUSKISSON's speech; also those parts of the speeches of PEEL, SIR BOBBY, BARING and BRIGHT, which relate to the views of long Jonathan, with his *unmerciful* "long tom" and those *cruel* rifles with which he gave the "*conquerors of France*" such "*imperial*" "weight and measure" at NEW ORLEANS, of the battle at which place "His Majesty's government" *never, from first to last, gave us any account whatever!* From those speeches you will clearly discover, my friends, that it is Jonathan, and Jonathan only, whose conduct and views puzzle the THING here; that *it is he* who has got the ring in the THING'S nose; that *it is he* who stands frowning at it with a club in his hand, just as a clodpole stands at a gap to keep hungry cattle out of a rich field of corn. Read, I pray you, all those speeches, or parts, with *great attention*; notice particularly the passages in *italics*; and when you have done this, be so good as to hear me. I copy from the report in the MORNING HERALD of 23d of May.

HUSKISSON:—Among the other considerations which should make us anxiously wish to see the independence of Mexico fully established, *was the formidable power which the United States already possessed in that quarter.* The United States asserted, that *they would not allow Cuba to be transferred to any other maritime power than Spain*; had we not, then, a right to say to them, that we would not per-

mit them to have any more territory than they now possessed on the Gulf of Mexico? It was quite clear that the United States eagerly looked to the ports of Mexico, and if they were seized upon, then the independence of what would remain of Mexico would be little better than that of those Indian nations who were at the mercy of the United States. Though England and the North American States were now on friendly terms, still no man could calculate how long they might continue so; and however desirable it was that nothing should interrupt the existing relations of amity, it was still right that we should be *always prepared for such an occurrence.* If this principle held good in the old world, there was nothing in the democratic States of the new, to show that they were *not as desirous of aggrandisement as the most military despotism in Europe could possibly be.* The right honourable Gentleman then took a historical retrospect of the negotiations carried on between the United States and Spain, for the navigation of the Mississippi, and contended that the late Mr. Jefferson had invariably shown, both in and out of office, the most anxious wish to *extend the territories of the Union, in the direction of Mexico.* His despatches on the subject were written at a time when Great Britain was about to go to war with Spain; however, they ended in nothing, for the two Powers contrived to reconcile their differences. When the French Revolution broke out, Spain took part with France, and Louisiana being ceded to the latter country, was purchased for a *sum of money by the United States in the year 1803.* In the year 1206 Mr. Jefferson, still full of his favourite scheme of Mexican aggrandisement, wrote to Mr. Monroe in these terms:—"*We begin to consider the whole gulf-stream in our waters.*" In 1819 the United States got the *whole of the Floridas.* In 1823, when the question of Cuba was under discussion, what was the language of Mr. Jefferson? In writing to the then President, he said, "I candidly confess that *I look upon Cuba as the most interesting accession to our system of States.* The control which it would give us *over the Gulf,* would fill up the measure of *our political well-being.*" He (Mr. Huskisson) now contended, that we must either *maintain our rights in that Gulf,* or cease to have any connexion with the New World. If the views of the House and of the country should be in unison with those of the petitioners upon this question, the *impression might go forth beneficially,* and cause an end to be put to all further hostilities between Spain and her late colonies; colonies over which she can never hope to re-establish her power. It should be remembered that Mexico was the *great source from which the precious metals were derived*; and at present the *whole world suffered materially from the deficiency of the supply,* in consequence of the wretched system of warfare that was carried on. *The only hope of relief was,* from the produce of the mines of that country. In the name, then, of *suffering Europe* his Majesty's Ministers ought to appeal to Spain, and say to her, "We conjure you not to delay taking those steps *which shall render the mines as productive as possible.*" From all these considerations, he implored his Majesty's Ministers to inter-

pose, in conjunction with their Allies, and tell Spain that the hopeless warfare in which she had so long been engaged ought no longer to continue. (Hear, hear.)

BARING.—He was glad to hear the matter had attracted the attention of Ministers; for, in his mind, the sooner, in a case of this nature, we endeavoured to render stable the Government of the Mexican State, the better, as it might provide us with a seasonable security for our trade in those seas *against that universal Power, which, by its rapid strides, threatened our interests not only in this, but other quarters of the globe, as a rival people.* The natural disposition of that nation to establish itself in advantageous situations, and to go on creeping silently with their settlements, would baffle all the adroitness of our Government, *despite of the assurances offered by the American Government to the contrary, unless the present highly-favourable opportunity for settling the question, as far as respected our commercial interests in that part of the globe, was followed up and improved.*

Mr. BRIGHT also complimented the right honourable Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) on the statesmanlike manner in which he had explained the course of policy this country was bound to follow with reference to the South American States, and expressed his conviction that if remonstrance failed, *we were bound to go to war to prevent the continuance of that system which Spain and America were pursuing.* He was convinced, indeed, that if the States of North America were not stopped in their course of aggrandizement, *they would soon absorb the whole of South America.* Mexico, it should be recollected, was of the *greatest importance to this country.* It was the *great fountain of mineral wealth;* and when it was remembered how materially the supply of the precious metals affected the prices of all commodities, he thought the advantage of preserving that country could not be too highly estimated.

Sir ROB. WILSON.—*With the occupation of the province of Texas, comprising a coast of 250 leagues in extent, the Government of Mexico disclaimed any privity or participation. It now appeared that it had been taken possession of by the Squatters of North America, to the number of 6,000 individuals, who, bringing their slaves with them, refused to comply with the Spanish laws for the emancipation of all persons in their condition, and indeed disclaimed all allegiance, or submission to any but their own newly-created Government. Should any attempt be made (as it was rumoured might very possibly be expected) by America to possess itself of Cuba, the position of our trade would be singular indeed, for it must be carried on through the Gulf stream, under the guns of a potent naval rival, leaving the island of Cuba on the one side, and this rising colony on the main. It was worth our while duly to weigh how far interference was possible or agreeable to our avowed principles. No one could look on the cloud which was collecting in that quarter without feeling apprehensions that we should be involved in the consequences of its breaking, whenever that event took place. It was the duty of this Government to direct its undivided attention to a subject of such consequence to our poli-*

tical interests, our safety, and national independence.

I should like to stop here to laugh with you for half an hour, especially at BRIGHT's and HUSKISSON's wanting to secure the silver for "the relief of suffering Europe," and for causing "a rise of prices!" Oh! God Al——, but, I will not swear! Why, surely, the world will burst with laughter! However, we must have, before I proceed to my remarks, another little bit from the more grave and solemn man of three millions, who, kind soul, was unable to keep his tongue within his teeth, when there was such a nice piece of intelligence to give us, as will be found at the beginning of this extract.

In the latter end of the year 1825 the United States of America interfered, and advised the provinces of Mexico and Colombia to abstain from making a hostile aggression upon Cuba until the result of an application to Russia for her mediation with Spain should be known. This was in the latter end of 1825. On the 20th of December, in that year, Mr. Clay, who was then Secretary of State to the United States, wrote a letter to the Minister for Colombia resident at Washington, in which he informed him of the application to the Court of Russia for its mediation, and recommended a suspension for a limited time of the expeditions against Cuba and Porto Rico, or of any hostile preparations which were in progress at Carthagena or Mexico, and pointed out that this course would have a very salutary influence on the peace. He requested the Minister to communicate these views to his Government, who, he hoped, would see the expediency of forbearing to attack the islands before the result of the pacific efforts which had been adopted should be known. Colombia yielded to these representations * * * * *. The whole world was interested in the maintenance of tranquillity there. He should, for his own part, deeply regret any event that would subvert the independence of any of those Colonies, or obstruct their progressive advance to prosperity. There had never been a period, in the history of our relations with Spain, at which it was more incumbent upon us to counsel Spain not to waste her great energies in any measures which would interrupt the tranquillity of the South American provinces, but to consent to some course by which, if their independence were not immediately recognised, there might at last be a termination put to hostilities, which would have no other effect than that of mutual injury. England, in common with every maritime country, and every country which felt an interest in the prosperity and happiness of other nations, had a deep concern in the settlement of this question. What was the consequence of the present state of things in those seas? It encouraged acts of violence and robbery on the high seas, which obstructed commerce, and were attended with the most distressing evils. Spain had also an interest in preserving the tranquillity and prosperity of those magnificent possessions. There was no possibility of Spain

re-establishing her authority in the South American colonies; but, even if she could succeed in recovering her power in some measure by a military force, what would be her condition? He believed that Spain could not possibly inflict upon herself a greater curse than that temporary success would be, which would give her possession of three or four fortifications, and enable her to flatter herself with the expectation of final success. It was contrary to all experience in such cases that the mother country should ever regain the dominion which she had once lost; and the influence of Spain in Europe would be paralysed if she endeavoured by force to regain her former possessions now, when their independence was fully recognised. For the interest of Spain herself, therefore, he deprecated the continuance of such policy; and he hoped that Spain would listen to the earnest and friendly advice which she was daily receiving from this country—of whose friendship he believed she was assured; and put an end to a state of things which only served to interrupt the commerce of the world and to impede her own prosperity. * * * * *

She was only weakening and impairing her own resources, and diminishing the good-will of other Powers, which it ought to be her study to conciliate. He hoped he had said enough to rescue himself and his Majesty's Government from the imputation of being indifferent as to this matter. * * * * *

He would now allude to another point, and a very delicate point, touched upon by his right hon. friend, as to the probability of the United States making encroachments upon the territories of this country. The United States were a great and powerful nation; its institutions amongst the freest in the world, and he hoped they had too much generosity and good sense to profit by the weakness of Mexico for the purpose of taking possession of any of those provinces. He trusted the people of the United States would feel that it would be contradictory to their own general principle of independence to take advantage of a State which had not the power of defending itself. At the same time, he was bound to state, with regard to the United States, that he placed implicit confidence in the declarations of the honourable persons by whom the Government of that nation was conducted, and of the Minister of the United States, whom he believed to be as honourable man as ever breathed, and he was convinced that there was no intention by force or fraud to get possession of any of those important provinces: but he trusted that the Government of the United States would prevent those modes of acquiring possession, he meant by unauthorised acts of settlement, by which in remote and unoccupied countries, possession might be obtained. It would be as just and generous on the part of the United States to discourage acquiring possession by these means, as to prevent the acquisition by force.

What, Huskisson! JONATHAN asserted, did he, "that he would not suffer Cuba to belong to any other maritime power than Spain?" That is to say, he asserted, did he, that WE should not have Cuba! And he has since said, that Cuba would be a most interesting pos-

session for him? Well said, JONATHAN! And he begins to think the whole of the Gulf of Mexico "*in his waters?*" To be sure he does, and, *thirteen years ago*, I, as I shall show by-and-by, told you that he would, if you did not hasten to anticipate him. How came you not to foresee this as well as I! You were paid enough for foreseeing: I was not paid: I was in exile, to escape SIDMOUTH'S dungeons; and yet I foresaw and foretold, and in print too, *this very state of things*: such is the consequence of having a head upon one's shoulders: to extort taxes, to build jails and mad-houses, to keep standing armies, to get pensions and seats in parliament, and tithes, there need only place and power, and shoulders and knob at top; but to foresee and foretell events like this require a head upon the shoulders.

BARING, Sir BOBBY and BRIGHT, seem to be in a terrible rage with JONATHAN. Baring calls him the "*Universal Power*," and says that he is making rapid strides against OUR interests in *more quarters of the globe than one*. Ah, Baring! What! you hear of him in the Mediterranean, do you? I said you would. And he is "*creeping on*," is he? Well, but, Baring, let us look at home a little; and while SIR BOBBY is complaining that JONATHAN is *squatting* here and there, he does not complain that YOU are *squatting* about in England! Jonathan chooses *good spots*; and do not YOU do the same? I go scarcely into any county, in which I do not find YOU squatting, and always in *good spots*. Come, then, this being all right, you know, why is not poor JONATHAN to get a little bit here and there? Aye, but you *purchase* your land, or your *reversions*. And does not JONATHAN purchase his, or get them in some such way? YOU know better than almost any body, that he *purchased* Louisiana from France, after France had got it a *free gift* from Spain! It was *high treason* for Englishmen to make a loan to France during the war; but it was not high treason for a loan-monger to *raise money in England* to lend to JONATHAN for him to *pay to France*! So, you know, JONATHAN purchased the Mississippi and all its territory, just as you purchase your lands in England. And, as to the Floridas (which, by-the-by, once were OURS), he got them from Spain in *payment of a debt*: and do not people get estates in England in the same way? O, fie! Mr.

Baring : be not so hard on poor "Jotty!" Let him have a little share in the good things of the earth. While WE, disinterested WE, were "*delivering Europe*," we *squatted* down upon *Demerara* and *Essequibo* and *Ceylon* and the *Cape*, belonging to our *friends*, the Dutch ; we *squatted* down upon *TRINIDAD*, belonging to our *friend*, the king of *SPAIN* ; we *squatted* down upon the *Mauritius* and *Pondicherry* and other places, belonging to our *friends*, the *BOURBONS* ; we *squatted* down upon the *Ionian Isles* and *Malta*, belonging to our *friends*, the *KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM* ; we *squatted* down on *Heligoland*, belonging to our *friends*, the *DANES* ; and we continue to *squat* in all those places, though our *friends* are all now "*delivered*." Pray, then, be not so hard, Sir *BOBBY*, on poor *JOTTY*, if he make a *squat* or two in *Mexico*, while he is "*delivering*" the *Mexicans*.

But I shall be told that we *get nothing* by our *squattings* ; and that is very true ; but what is that to *Jonathan* ? We, indeed, *lose* by them ; we are, as the great *PRINCE OF WATERLOO* says, compelled to *pay* for our *squattings* ; our *squattings* drain us of our money and plunge us into *distress* ; but *Jonathan* cannot help that ! Let him go on *squatting*, and, may be, he will get into *distress* too. Ah, no ! *Jonathan* has no nice, good, grand and noble *aristocracy* to keep upon his *squattings* : his *squattings* will not make his taxes *four times as great as they were before*, but will make them *less*. But we have no right to find fault with this : every one to his *taste* : we cannot live without life-guards and a fine, noble *aristocracy*, and we must *pay* for them, of course. *JOTTY*'s taste is different, more humble, and less costly. He does not like his millions to live on hog-potatoes, while his hundreds eat strawberries at a guinea an ounce ; and if *we do*, *Jonathan* cannot help that.

PEEL tells us, that, in 1825, when it was supposed that *Mexico* and *Colombia* were about to *capture Cuba*, *JONATHAN* "*interfered*," and advised them not to attempt an attack upon *Cuba*, until the result was known of an application to *Russia* for her *mediation* with *Spain* ! Her *mediation* ! What the devil had *she* to do with the *West Indies* ! Nothing ; but she had a deal to do with *US* : a deal to do with *Malta* and the *Scotch Ionian Isles* ! This is the devil all over, to be sure ! The plain truth is

this : *Jonathan* had then, and long before, *resolved upon having Cuba*, which he will have in spite of our teeth, partly drawn and partly broken by our *debt*, *dead weight*, *standing army*, *pensions* and *sinecures*. Having resolved on this, he *forbade* *Canning's* "*new world*" to meddle with *Cuba*, and he had before "*asserted*" that *WE* should not have it. And in order to keep *US* off, he told us, that he would *apply to Russia* for her *mediation with Spain* ! That was enough ! We, though we had an "*imperial*" yard, did not attempt to *mete* *Jonathan* with it ; but became as *quiet* as "*Blue and Buff*" were, when they returned home, after the battles on *Lakes Erie* and *Champlain*. How often have I told you, my staunch and sensible friends, that *RUSSIA* and *JONATHAN* will always pull together against our all-"*delivering*" *THING* !

After this, having this clear view of the designs of *Jonathan*, do look, if your stomachs will let you, at the speech of poor *PEEL* : look at "*the whole world being interested*" in preventing *Spain* from harassing *Mexico* : look at "*our counselling Spain not to waste her energies*:" look at "*the happiness of other nations deeply concerned in the settlement of the independence of Mexico*:" look at *Peel's anxiety*, lest "*Spain should paralyse herself*" by attempts to bring *Mexico* to obedience : look at the "*friendly advice that Spain is DAILY receiving from this country*," "*of whose friendship she is assured*:" look at his earnest desire, to "*put an end to a state of things that interrupts the commerce of THE WORLD*." Look at all this, and, remembering that he is a *minister*, and speaks in the name of the *THING*, which has an "*imperial yard and bushel*;" look at all this, and do, for God's sake, look at his fulsome, low, vulgar, crawling compliments to *Jonathan's people, government, and envoy in London* ! Feeling as *Englishmen*, your hearts will sicken within you ; but, my friends, bethink a little : it is the *THING'S* minister that is talking, and talking, too, to a *septennial* and *unreformed* Parliament ! Think of this ; and think, too, that of all the objects in this world, the *Boroughmongers hate and dread*, and *justly dread*, *Jonathan* the most, and that in proportion as he becomes powerful, they become, and will become, feeble. Think of these things,

my friends, and then you will be heart-whole again.

But, now, what is the *remedy* for these manifest designs of Jonathan? His designs are, clear as daylight, to get possession of CUBA; to encroach upon Mexico; to get possession of her seaboard in great part: and thus, having the Floridas, to have the sole command in the Gulf of Mexico and in the West India sea. These are his designs openly avowed, or, at least, so evident, that the avowal is not necessary. In *justification* of these designs, he has, in answer to the THING, only to ask what is its *justification* for keeping *Demerara* and *Essequibo*, *Ceylon*, the *Cape*, the *Mauritius*, *Pondicherry*, *Martinico*, *Guadeloupe*, *Trinidad*, *Malta*, the *Ionian Isles*, *Heligoland*, and so forth. And if . . . , but stop; it cannot be done in plain prose: and Doctor Black shall see that dramatic matter is not annihilated!

THING. Oh! I keep those places because I conquered them.

JONATHAN. Why may I not, then, *conquer* a little too?

PEEL. Aye, but you would "*take advantage of the troubles of your neighbours*," and that would not be "*generous*"; and you are a "*great naval power*," and have "*free institutions*," and have an envoy here in London, who is as honest and worthy a man as "*ever BREATHED*"; and besides all.....

JONATHAN (*Holding his nose*). Yes, I guess he may be, or as ever SPIT, or any thing else; but, as to my being *generous* and being a *great naval power* and having *free institutions*; why, is not yours the most *generous* THING in the world; has it not the *greatest naval power* in the world, while I, only the other day, had but "*half a dozen fir-frigates*," "*with bits of striped bunting*" at their mast-heads"; and is not your THING's *free-institutions* the envy of "*surrounding nations*" and admiration of the world"? If this be not so—(*aside*), the THING is the greatest liar in the world).

PEEL. Yes, yes, it is, it is so; but, as I said before, it would be *ungenerous* in you to *squat* upon your neighbour's territory during his *internal troubles*.

JONATHAN. "*Squat*" in your teeth; but if it be *squatting*, was it, then, *generous* in the THING to squat down upon the most valuable possessions of its friends and neighbours, the Danes, the Dutch, the Bourbons, the Spaniards, and the Knights of St. John, during their *internal troubles*, and while it was *delivering* them from the Jacobins?

Enter abruptly, and seemingly in a great passion, HUSKISSON, BARING, SIR BOBBY, and BRIGHT.

HUSK. Oh! here you are, Mr. Jonathan! And so, "you look upon Cuba as the most "*interesting accession to your system of States*; you already begin to consider the "*whole of the Gulf of Mexico as in your wa-*

ters; you show the most anxious desire to "*extend your union in the direction of Mexico*; you, democrat as you are, are as eager "*for aggrandisement as the most military despotism in Europe*."

JONATH. Well; and what of all that?

BARING. Why, you are "*the universal power, making rapid strides, and threatening our interests in more than one quarter of the globe*; you go creeping on silently "*with your settlements, and, in spite of your assurances, will baffle all the adroitness of our Government, unless the present highly favourable opportunity be taken to prevent it*."

JONATH. Well; I guess you ought to *take the opportunity*, then.

SIR BOB. What! do you set the *empire* at defiance! Have you not "*got into the TEXAS, with 250 leagues of sea-coast*; have you not "*squatted down*; have you not made a sort of "*Government of your own there*"; have you..

JONATH. What do mean by *squatting*: it is not I that.....

SIR BOB. It is, it is *you*, and "*if you get possession of Cuba, our trade to Mexico must be carried on through the Gulf stream, under your guns from Cuba on one side, and Florida on the other*."

JONATH. (*Aside*.) A monstrous good argument for our getting possession of CUBA!

BRIGHT. "*Mexico is the great fountain of mineral wealth, and therefore, of the greatest importance to this country*."

JONATH. (*Aside*.) And therefore, of the greatest importance to me to keep you out of Mexico.

HUSK. Aye, Mr. Bright, and "*EUROPE is now suffering for want of a supply of the precious metals*."

BRIGHT. Yes, "*and when it is remembered how materially the supply of the precious metals affects prices*."

JONATH. (*Aside*.) Ah! What sensible men these are, to let all this out!

HUSK. Very true, Mr. Bright, "*the only hope of relief is from the mines of that country*."

JONATH. (*Aside*.) Then you'll not get "*relief*," I guess.

BRIGHT (*To Jonathan*). Aye, and "*if remonstrance fail, we are bound to go to war to prevent the continuance of the system which Spain and you are pursuing*; for I am convinced, that, if you are not stopped "*in your course of aggrandisement, you will soon absorb the whole of South America*."

JONATH. Stop me, then, but remember, I carry a "*long tom*!"

PEEL. Gentlemen, gentlemen, I can assure you, upon the word and honour of a gentleman, "*that at no time did there ever a better understanding prevail between this country and the country alluded to*"; and that, as to Spain, "*she is DAILY receiving the most friendly advice from this country*." And, indeed (*looking at his watch*), it is now nearly the hour for my performing this part of my diurnal duty. [*Exit PEEL, followed by all the rest, except JONATHAN, who remains.*]

JONATH. (*Solus*.) The old Harry take me, but John Bull has got some *great statesmen*! Now I see why they are so eager to keep Spain from reducing Mexico: they want the silver *here to raise prices*: they are afraid to put out *assignats*: yet they cannot continue long to pay all their expenses, that of their *debt*, of

their dead-weight, as they call it; of their standing army, of their pensions and sinecures, without more money; and, therefore, they want Mexican mines! Well, they are in a pretty mess! After carrying on war for twenty-two years to obtain "indemnity for the past and security for the future," they are got into a state of "distress," their "only hope of relief" from which is in what they expect from the mines of Mexico, of which I will take care that they shall never have one single cent. [Exit.

Scene changes to Whitehall Chambers, PEEL sitting with a great heap of papers before him; DON DIEGO entering.

PEEL (*Rising, bowing, and pointing to a chair*). I rejoice, Sir, at this and at every occasion, of being able to give you "assurances" of the friendship of this country for yours," which she cannot evince in a way more clearly and strongly, than by "earnestly advising" her not to waste her energies in endeavours "to reduce Mexico to obedience."

DON. You are very kind, Sir, and doubtless perfectly disinterested; but you will allow, that old Spain must naturally desire to repossess herself of the territory and immense riches of new Spain; and that, as to the right..

PEEL. We do not, my dear Don, question the right.

DON. Surely Spain is not to be accused of rapacity, for endeavouring to get her own colonies, when there are other powers which have grasped so many colonies not their own, but discovered, settled, and made valuable by others; and of these powers.....

PEEL. You need not proceed, Sir! That has nothing at all to do with the matter: it is the interest of Spain herself to follow our advice, which is given for her sake, and not for.....

DON (*Hastily*). Spain thanks you; Spain thanks you with all her heart; but.....

PEEL (*Interrupting*). I am glad of it; for be assured that it is for her that we feel in this case: we fear, that by her efforts (vain efforts) to re-possess herself of Mexico "her influence in Europe will be paralysed"; and, besides.....

DON (*Aside*). O gran Dios!

PEEL. It is clear as day-light, that "Spain could not inflict upon herself a greater curse" than by succeeding in getting possession of "Mexico"; and that.....

DON (*Aside*). Merciful Redeemer, grant me patience to hear this!

PEEL (*Continuing all the while*). She must be assured, that this country is, in offering this advice, consulting her good only.

DON. Why, Sir, Spaniards, frank and sincere themselves, are not prone to suspect others of duplicity; but, Sir, with a strong indisposition to such suspicion, Spaniards cannot but recollect the BOAST of your Minister, the modest and profound CANNING, that HE had called the New World into existence; Spaniards cannot but remember his exultation and the loud and long cheer of the "noblest Assembly of free men," when he said, "Aye! Spain, to be sure; still the kingdom called Spain; but Spain shorn of the greatness; Spain, it is true; but Spain in possession of a small part of Europe, and not that Spain on some part or other of whose dominions the sun was shining in every minute of the twenty-four hours." Spaniards, Sir, cannot forget these.....

PEEL. But we were angry just then, at your letting the French get into Spain.

DON. What! you were angry that one part of the House of Bourbon came to the aid of another part of it; you were angry because the French came and snatched the monasteries and other church and poor-property from the hands of those who had pawned them to your Jew and worse than Jew bondholders! You were angry with us on this account, were you!

PEEL. But, my dear Don Diego, to return to the present state of things, we do not speak for ourselves here: "the whole world is interested in the maintenance of tranquillity in Mexico. Every country that feels an interest in the prosperity and happiness of other nations, has a deep concern in the settlement of this question."

DON. That is to say, in the settlement of the independence of Mexico?

PEEL. Yes, certainly.

DON. Do you happen to know of any other country than yours, that has BONDS due to it from the Mexican revolvers? Do you happen to know of any other country that has MINING COMPANIES, pretending to own the mines in Mexico? Do you happen to know of any other country that stands in need of an increase of the quantity of currency to raise its prices, pay the interest of its debt; and uphold its all-devouring aristocr.....

PEEL. Sir, Sir, Sir! I cannot hear this; I cannot hear this. We have, since you reject our advice, though proceeding from such pure friendship, ground of complaint, that you say not a word to JONATHAN, though he, in open day, is squatting down in the TEXAS, getting into the ports on the coast, and clearly aims at the command of all the Gulf of Mexico.

DON. Suppose all this? Has he not as good a right to squat in the Texas as you have to squat in the mines? And, as to the command of the Gulf of Mexico, is it not better for us that he should have it than that you should? And would you not have it to-morrow, and Cuba into the bargain, if it were not for fear of him? And, does not God seem to have raised him up for the purpose of.....?

PEEL (*Interrupting*). O, fie! fie! I am sorry to hear this from "most Catholic" lips, especially after the sacrifices that we, and I in particular, have made for.....

DON (*Continuing all the while*). For the purpose, I say, of preventing the whole world from being made the slaves of your all-devouring, never satisfied, aristo.....

PEEL (*Interrupting*). I cannot hear this. My duty to.....

DON. And my duty to my country bids me repeat, that.....

PEEL (*Looking at his watch, rising, bowing, and ringing the bell*). Your very humble servant, Sir; good day, Sir.

DON. Sir, your most obedient!

[Exit. The curtain drops.

Scene changes to the great room in the City of London Tavern. JONATHAN & DON DIEGO.

JONATHAN. They will be here, the landlord says, in a quarter of an hour, and then we shall hear them spout it all out; for they are like woodcocks, which, when they see nothing themselves, think that nobody can see them.

DON. Who are these "Mexican Bond-

holders" that are about to meet here to-day? And what are they going to do, think you?

JONATHAN. Why, there are, amongst the rest, that ALDERMAN THOMPSON and that SIR BOBBY who were talking about Mexico, the other night, down at t'other place.

DON. *Hombre!*

JONATHAN. And, then, there is that same BARING who is the AGENT for paying the interest on the bonds, when the money can be got from Mexico; and they are now going to meet here to discuss the means of getting at the money.

DON. I see, I see! So that those who were, the other night, calling for the interference of PEEL for the sake of "the world," of "suffering Europe," and of "British commerce and manufactures," are going to meet here, in their capacity of bondholders and mine-sharers! Alas! But our presence will not be very agreeable to them; and it will be useless

for us to remain; for they will hardly speak freely, if we be here; and they all know us.

JONATHAN. Why, they are likely enough to do that; for their arrogance makes them believe, that the *nod* of their THING is still law for all nations; but we need not run that risk; for the landlord has, at my request, put that screen up in the corner there; and, when they come up, we can just step behind it, and know all that passes.

DON. And so, you say, they are going to discuss the means of getting the interest from the Bondholders in Mexico, and of . . . but here they come; let us . . .

They go behind the screen, at a lower corner of the stage, where they can be seen by the audience, though not by the meeting.

LANDLORD AND WAITERS (*All speaking together*). Here, here! Set the chair, set the chair!*

* From the Sunday Morning Herald, 27th May, 1830. "THE MEXICAN LOANS.—Yesterday a Meeting of the Mexican Bondholders was held at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration what steps should be adopted in consequence of the communication from the Mexican Government relative to the payment of the dividends. There were present, Mr. Ward, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P.; Mr. Robinson, M.P.; Mr. Marshall, M.P.; Sir R. Wilson, M.P.; Mr. Baring, M.P., &c.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON was called to the Chair, and stated that he had not any direct interest in the matter to be discussed that day, but he was most anxious to render every assistance to those of his brother citizens who had suffered so severely by the non-payment of the dividends on the Mexican loans. It was satisfactory to know, by the documents made public by the Mexican Government, that it was desirous of upholding the honour of that country. The political convulsions which have occurred in Mexico may be stated as the principal causes which have obliged the Mexican Government to appropriate the duties set apart for the dividends to other purposes. He was fully convinced that these duties, if properly applied, would be quite sufficient to meet the demands of the Bondholders. It was also satisfactory to know that, by the advices received from Mexico that day, the country was in a very tranquil state.

"Mr. MARSHALL, M.P., rose to propose a series of resolutions, and corroborated the statement made by the Chairman relative to the satisfactory nature of the accounts made from Mexico. After a few other remarks, he concluded by moving the following resolutions:—

"Resolved,—That this meeting perceive with great satisfaction the interest with which the Government of Mexico is directing its attention towards the fulfilment of the national engagements of that Republic, the non-performance of which has, for a considerable time past, subjected the Bondholders to the severest losses and disappointments, while it has been in the same degree injurious to the public credit of the Mexican Government. —That it appears to this meeting, that the non-performance of these engagements has not been caused by the inadequacy thereto of the produce of the funds specially hypothecated to the Bondholders for that purpose (including more particularly the one-third part of the duties of Customs), but by the circumstance of those funds having been diverted to other purposes.—That this meeting is fully sensible of the unavoidable pressure of the political difficulties which has from time to time led to this diversion of those funds from the purpose to which they were pledged; and that it relies with entire confidence on the national honour and good faith of the Mexican Government—now that the Republic is restored to the enjoyment of internal tranquillity—for means being taken to relieve the Bondholders from the continuance of the inconvenience they are now sustaining.—That it appears to this meeting that no means can be so effectual for this end, as the establishment of a distinct and certain mode of making the necessary remittance to this country.—That a Committee be appointed to represent the general interests of the Bondholders, and to confer with his Excellency M. de Gorostiza on the subject of his recent communication, and to concert with his Excellency such measures as may be calculated, consistently with the actual state of its finances, to restore the credit of the Republic of Mexico, with the view to recommend the same to the adoption of the Mexican Government; also to take such steps as may be neces-

sary for securing the influence and co-operation of the British Government, it being understood that although this meeting is persuaded the Bondholders at large will feel every disposition to afford temporary accommodation to the Mexican Government, no authority can be given to release the Mexican from the obligation of paying the dividends on its bonds, at its own risk and expense in the City of London, nor in other respects to invalidate the conditions of those bonds.—Passed unanimously.

WM. THOMPSON, Chairman.

"That the following Gentlemen do compose the aforesaid Committee, with power to increase the number to 15, and that three be a quorum—viz. John Marshall, Esq. M.P., G. R. Robinson, Esq. M.P., Alderman Thompson, M.P., Sir Robert Wilson, M.P., Charles Buisson, Esq., Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Esq., John Moxon, Esq., Henry Patteson, Esq., J. D. Powles, Esq., Gabriel Shaw, Esq. Herman Sillem, Esq.—That the respectful thanks of this meeting be presented to the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, for the kindness with which his Lordship has signified his readiness to render whatever assistance may be in his Lordship's power in the furtherance of the claims of the Bondholders.

Sir R. WILSON, in reference to that part of the despatch from the Mexican Government to the bondholders in which it is stated that the proceeds of the duties set apart for the payment of the dividends would be lodged in the hands of the British Consuls, said he was happy to inform the meeting, that he had considered it necessary to have an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on this question. He (Sir R. W.) was happy to have to state that he was authorised by the Noble Earl to express his readiness to permit the British Consular agents in South America to receive such duties as may be paid over to them by the Mexican Government for the use of the Bondholders—(cheers). He had always thought it of the highest importance that such a plan should be adopted, as it has happened that money belonging to the Bondholders, and lodged in the hands of the Military Authorities, they had not been able to resist the temptation. By placing the money in the hands of the British Consuls, it would be held more scrupulously for the benefit of those to whom it belonged. The Noble Earl had also expressed his readiness to enter into any arrangement with a Committee of the Bondholders on this subject. He (Sir R. W.) would therefore move that a Committee be appointed, as it would be quite impossible for any correspondence between the British and Mexican Governments to be entered into without one. He should also move a vote of thanks to Lord Aberdeen for his attention to the interests of the Mexican Bondholders.

"The resolutions were, however, first carried. It was then moved, that a Committee should be appointed, and that the house of Baring and Co. should have a part in conducting the business.

"Mr. BARING, M.P., stated that the house of Baring and Co. had not the least interest in the contract of the loans, but that he had no doubt the Mexican Government was most anxious to fulfil its engagements. He feared, however, from the observations of the two last speakers, that a hope would be excited which would not be fully realized. The Government of Mexico was now in honest hands, but he did not feel that confidence in the existence of the present state of affairs there, to lead him to expect that it would long continue so. The soldier was abroad there, but he thought that the people would ultimately resolve themselves into social order. The statement of Mr. Alaman appeared to bear the mark

Enter ALDERMAN THOMPSON, Sir BOBBY, BARING, with a great crowd at their heels.

A BONDHOLDER. MR. ALDERMAN THOMPSON to the Chair!

Crowd. Thompson, Thompson! bravo, bravo! chair, chair, chair!

THOMPSON. Being "most anxious to assist my brother citizens who have suffered so severely by the non-payment of the dividends on the Mexican loans, it is a great satisfaction to me to know, that the Government of the Republic is desirous to uphold the honour of the country."

BONDHOLDERS. Bravo, bravo! hear, hear, hear! Good Republic, honest fellows!

THOMP. "The political convulsions have obliged the Mexican Government to apply to other purposes the duties set apart for the dividends."

MARSHALL. I "corroborate the statement of the Chairman as to the satisfactory nature of the accounts from Mexico; and, therefore, I propose the following resolution." [Reads them.]

Sir BOBBY. I am "happy to hear, that the duties set apart for the payment of the dividends are to be lodged in the hands of the British Consuls; and"

DON. Do you (to Jonathan) hear that?

Sir B. I am also "happy to inform the meeting, that the Earl of Aberdeen has authorised me to express his readiness to permit the British Consuls and agents to receive such duties as may be paid to them for the use of the bondholders."

DON (to Jonathan). Do you hear that then?

JONATH. (to DON.) Hush! hush! We shall have it all out.

BARING. "There are five millions locked up in these loans; and"

JONATH. I have got the key.

DON. Ah, a, a, a, ah!

BARING (continuing all the while). Though the "Mexicans are able to bear, under good

"management, a greater debt, the soldier is still abroad."

Sir B. Yes, "it has happened, that the funds, belonging to the Bondholders, got into the hands of the military; but, if placed in the hands of British Consuls, it would be held more scrupulously for the benefit of the Bondholders; for then the money would become British property, and, as such the Mexicans would have to respect it."

BARING. Yes, yes; "it is to be hoped that the Mexicans will resolve themselves into a state of social order. For my part, I had, at first, nothing to do with the loan, and, subsequently, ONLY undertook the payment of the dividends for the Mexican government."

A BONDHOLDER (in an angry tone). Don't they want to get more money from us?

BARING. "It has been intimated to me, that the Mexican government wish to be permitted TO FUND THE ARREARS OF INTEREST; but". [holders!]

JONATHAN. Ah, a, a, a, a, ah! poor Bond-

DON (to Jonathan). What does he mean?

BARING (continuing all the while). "I answered, that unless they could show, that they had the means of fulfilling such new contracts, I, for one, would not enter into them."

JONATHAN. Well said, Baring! That was wise, at any rate. Old Bingham to a hair!

Sir B. "It was intended to call a general meeting of the society, established for the purpose of settling the differences between Spain and the South American States; but as Sir ROBERT PEELE has declared it to be the intention of Government to do all in its power to put a stop to the warfare, the meeting will not be called, in order that the views of Government may be carried into operation."

ALL (beginning to move off). Bravo, bravo! dissolve, dissolve! [Exeunt omnes, shaking hands with one another, and passing

of good faith. There were five millions of capital locked up in these loans, and he thought the Bondholders were much indebted to Government for the part it had taken—(hear.)

"Sir R. WILSON asked Mr. Baring whether he could give an opinion, from his knowledge of Mexican affairs, whether the resources of that country, if properly managed, were fully capable of meeting the demands of the Bondholders?"

"Mr. BARING said, if the revenues were managed with an ordinary skill, he thought they were able to bear a charge of a greater debt than that which existed at present. It must be recollected, however, that out of the 15 millions which were raised, 10 millions were expended in support of the military."

"Sir R. WILSON then moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Aberdeen, for his attention to the interests of the Bondholders.—Carried unanimously."

"Votes of thanks were also passed to M. Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister; M. Alaman; the Chairman; Sir Robert Wilson, &c."

"Sir R. WILSON said it was most important to obtain a settlement of the differences which existed between Spain and the South American States. With this view a society had been established. It had been intended to have called a public meeting of this society, but, after what had fallen from Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons, as to the intentions of Government to do all in its power to put a stop to the state of warfare so long carried on, no such meeting would be held, in order that the views of Government might be carried into operation.—The meeting was then dissolved."

From the Morning Chronicle's Report of the same Meeting.—"Sir R. WILSON said, that in reference to one part of the Mexican Minister's proposal, that the share-

holders should appoint agents to receive the duties to be set aside for their use, he had had a communication with the Earl of Aberdeen, who had informed him of his perfect readiness to forward the views of the Bondholders upon that subject, by desiring the Vice-Consuls at the different ports to receive those duties. Notwithstanding the present intentions of the Mexican Government, circumstances might be such that the military would be again tempted to seize the duties, and with the same appearance of justification, which, however, they would hardly venture to do if it once came into the hands of a British officer. They would then become British property, and as such the Mexicans would have to respect it. The best way of proceeding, he thought, would be to appoint a Committee, empowering the Members of it to act for the general body of the Shareholders, both with the British and Mexican Governments.—Mr. BARING said that the house of which he was a member had had no connexion with the loan at first, that it was only subsequently that they undertook the payment of the dividends for the Mexican Government. It had been indicated to him that the Mexican Government had a desire to be allowed to fund the arrears of interest; his answer was, that unless they could show that they had the means of fulfilling such new contracts, he should not, for one, enter into them. As to the delay with regard to the announcement of the receipt of the Mexican Minister's communication, it was but justice to M. Gorostiza to say, that it was most satisfactorily accounted for, and that no person could have behaved in a more honourable manner than M. Gorostiza had done. No doubt the Mexican Government was desirous of doing their duty; but at present the soldier was abroad, though it was to be hoped the Mexicans would form themselves into a state of order, and then, perhaps, the sanguine expectations of some might be realized."

mutual congratulations on the prospect of getting the interest on their bonds.

JONATHAN and the DON come forward.

DON. Now I see it all. Here I see the cause of their anxiety to prevent our making armaments in Cuba, wherewith to attack Mexico. Here I see the cause of all their uneasiness, lest Spain should *weaken herself by such armaments*. Now I see the nature of their *friendship* for Spain, and of their *friendly advice* to her *not to endeavour to recover Mexico*. Now I see the ground of all their alarms, lest YOU should get hold of the coast, and get the command of the Gulf of Mexico. Now I see

JONATHAN. What do you see that any but a blind man might not have seen seven years ago, except, indeed, this new invention of appointing BRITISH CONSULS to *receive the duties in the ports of Mexico*; and thus

DON. Yes, and thus taking possession of the *revenues* as well as the *mines* of Mexico; and, at the same time, pretending to *strict neutrality*, pretending *friendship for Spain*, pretending a *disinterested desire to see peace and happiness restored to the whole world*, pretending

JONATHAN. Aye, and above all things, pretending to be indignant at what they call *my encroachments on Mexico*, my "*democratic ambition*," my desire to become the "*universal power*;" and, under these pretences, to talk of WAR with me; war, to be paid for by the wretched and starving English people, to effect objects, which, if effected, would, if possible, only add to the miseries of that people!

DON. Of war! Do they talk of war?

JONATH. Why, did you not hear one of them talk of war, if *remonstrance failed*? But talk is all that they will do in this way. As COBBETT says, they can never go to war again, as long as this sort of system lasts; and, when it ceases to exist, they are ruined. This very BARING said, only about eleven months ago, that a "*second campaign* would produce *bank-restriction*;" and that, you know, means *assignats, bankruptcy, anarchy*, and a tumble-down of this THING, which has so long been oppressing and harassing all mankind, friends as well as foes; making, as COBBETT says, human affairs uncertain, and human life a burden.

DON. It is wonderful that so small a country should have acquired so much power!

JONATH. Not at all: God has given it all the means of greatness; the best land for producing bread and meat; has given it mines inexhaustible of iron, copper, tin, and coals; has given it waters to convey these products from place to place with trifling toil; has given it a climate so temperate and healthy as to enable men as well as beasts to work at all times of the year without suffering from the heat or the cold; has given it a people the most industrious under the sun, the most skilful in the useful arts, the most able in conducting commercial concerns, and, until of late, so renowned throughout the world for their probity, that, to satisfy foreigners that a bale of goods was true to the invoice, it was enough that it bore on it the *mark of England*. In short, God gave this people the best country in the world; then surrounded it with the sea that it might be safe from foreign foes without the curse of a standing army; the forefathers of this people gave them the best

government in the world; and their degenerate sons have suffered it to become the THING that we now behold! A THING with a septennial parliament and rotten boroughs; a THING which has loaded the people with eight hundred millions of Debt, and with a standing army, which, including the half-pay, costs more than fifteen millions of pounds sterling a year; a THING which makes the wretched people toil to pay pensions and sinecures to endless numbers of the aristocracy, men, women, and children; a THING that

DON. *Hombre de Dios!*

JONATH. A THING that makes the people pay, as Graham has proved, *six hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year* to 113 *privy councillors*, to say nothing of *their relations*; a THING that gave, in 1808 (I don't know what it gives now), 178,000 pounds a year in *places, pensions and sinecures*, to the *members of the House of Commons*; a THING that makes the people pay pensions to the wife and daughters of patriot Fox, and the mother and sisters of patriot CANNING, who "called the new world into existence"; a THING which will not let a man print a newspaper, or sell a pot of beer, without *bail* beforehand for the payment of any *fines* that may be inflicted on him; a THING which has made it *felony* to take an apple from a tree; a THING which *transports men for seven years* for being out in the night with gun or club in pursuit of a hare or a pheasant; a THING, which in default of money, sends the poor man (without trial by jury) to jail for a trespass of damage of *a shilling*, or *a penny*, while if a rich man, with horses and dogs, commit a trespass of damage ever so great, it gives the sufferer no redress but by civil action at law before a judge and jury; a THING which, in spite of Magna Charta, amerces, fines, imprisonments, and in some cases in Ireland, *transports without trial by jury*; a THING that has, at last, reduced the people to a state of the lowest misery; has made the boast about "*English roast-beef*" a mockery, and has made "*merry old England*" as gloomy as a charnel-house; a THING that has, in fact, crippled the country, and made it wholly unable to come forth in arms; for that would *blow up the THING*; and therefore, Signor, NOW is the time. The people are cowed down; in proportion as they have been loaded, they have become abject. They have no influence, and seem not to wish to have any: the most spirited and enterprising are carrying their skill, strength, and capital to my country, where the laws and the freedom of their forefathers have been preserved: and thus this once famous country is going on gradually sinking in spirit, in character, and in power, and other nations will take from her bit by bit, not only the colonies which the THING has grasped, but that *right of search*, that indubitable proof of real *maritime dominion* that this England has proudly claimed and enjoyed for so many ages. And Signor, whatever be *your determination*, mine is to *shut the thing out of the Gulf of Mexico, at any rate*.

DON. But the THING, as you call it, has still a noble navy.

JONATH. Aye, and a noble army too, thank God for it! I like it to have noble armies and navies. I should never have had *independence* if it had not been for the noble GAGE, the

noble HOWE, the noble BURGOYNE, the noble CORNWALLIS, the noble CLINTON, and the other nobles that I captured, or made run away; and the other day, when the THING was bent upon "*deposing James Madison*," had I not the noble DRUMMONDS and the noble PACKENHAMS and noble COCHRANES to deal with, and did not the noble DACRE begin the THING's naval war, which had been caused, in great part, by the noble BERKELEY?

DON. But the THING may change its choice of commanders.

JONATH. No: on the contrary; for it has now *military and naval academies*, for rearing up officers from their childhood; so that I'll leave you to guess *who* it is that will put the children into those academies, to be reared at the *public expense*, and whose children those will be! In short, all is right for us; and if we had wanted a motive for shutting the THING out of the Gulf of Mexico, that which we have heard from these loan-jobbers would, of itself, have been motive enough; and so, Signor, good day. [Exit JONATHAN.]

DON (*solus*). He's right, he's right: aye, and it is for the good of Spain; it is decidedly for her good, that JONATHAN keep the THING out of the Gulf of Mexico; for if the THING get there, not only is Mexico gone from us for ever, but Cuba also, and that too

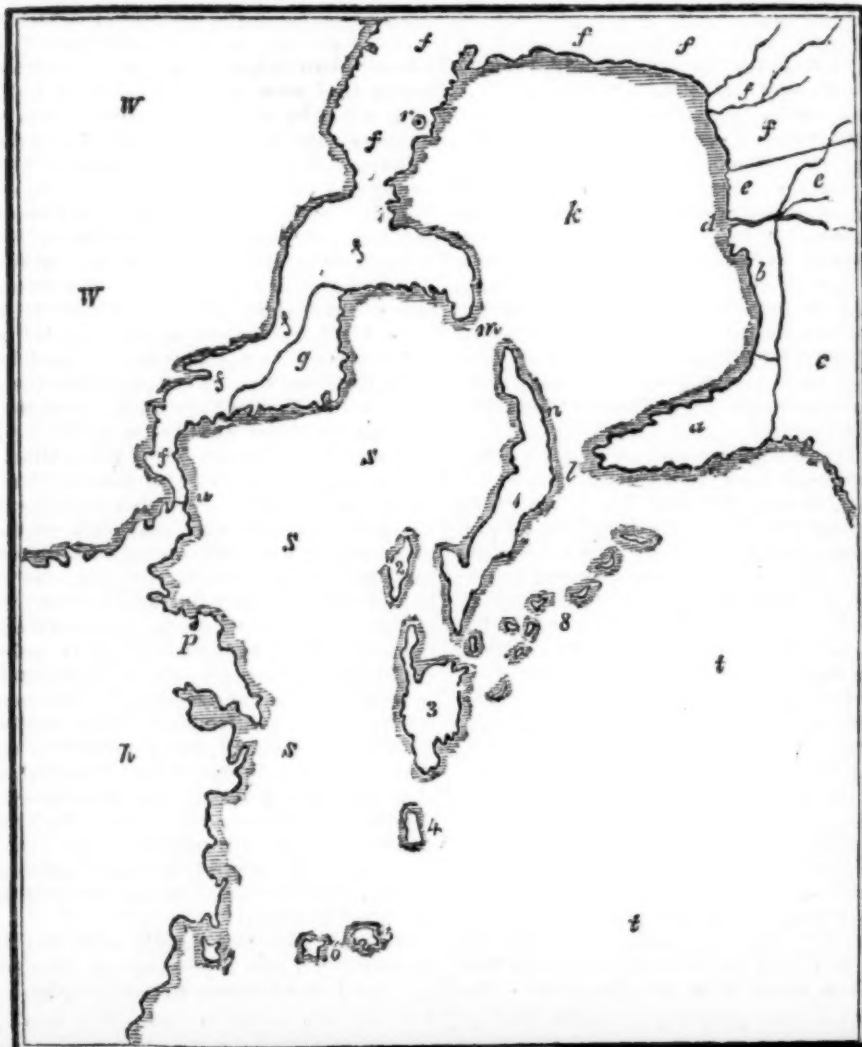
without any compensation. It would be the interest of Jonathan to be our protector to a certain extent; while it would be that of the THING to reduce us to *nothing* in the Western hemisphere; because she would thereby indirectly weaken the whole House of Bourbon, and the French nation in particular. He's right, he's right. [Exit DON.]

Scene changes to Jonathan's apartments in the City. JONATHAN and BUCKSKIN at a table with a map, newspapers, and COBBETT'S OLD TWO-PENNY TRASH, on it. [of WAR! BUCKSKIN. What do you say? Do they talk JONATHAN. Ay, and that's all they do, I guess; but, come, now, let us look at the map of the West Indies, and the skirts of the Gulf.

BUCK. Here it is, and here are the references. [Reads them as follows.]

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cuba. | f, f, f. Mexico. |
| 2. Jamaica. | g. Honduras. |
| 3. St. Domingo. | h. Colombia. |
| 4. Porto Rico. | k. Gulf of Mexico. |
| 5. Guadaloupe. | l. Gulf of Florida. |
| 6. Martinico. | m. Straits of Antonio. |
| 7. Trinidad. | n. The Havannah. |
| 8. Bahamas. | p. Carthagena. |
| a. East Florida. | r. Vera Crux. |
| b. W. Florida. | s, s, s. West I. Sea. |
| c. Georgia. | t, t. Atlantic Ocean. |
| d. Mouth of Mississippi. | u. Isthmus of Panama. |
| e, e. Louisiana. | w, w. Pacific Ocean. |

MAP OF THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICAN GULF.



JONATH. (Putting one finger upon *d*, and another upon *n*) What precious fools we must be, if we let them nestle themselves into the *Havannah*! And there is that VERA CRUX, at *r*, you see, where BARING, and Sir BOBBY, and wise MARSHALL, and the rest, expect their CONSULS to receive the duties, to be sent here to pay the interest of the bondholders!

BUCK. Precious fools indeed, to let them settle in Mexico with their miners and their Consuls and their calicoes and their cutlery; to wheedle themselves into all the powers of the country; to make the Mexican Congress what their own famous 658 are; and to cause the people to be taxed three parts to starvation in order to enrich the THING'S aristocracy, and to turn the power of Mexico against us.

JONATH. Aye, and if this THING be allowed to command in Mexico, will it not soon have fleets in those ports, which are here, you see, so near to the *Mouth of Mississippi*, which is our only outlet for the produce of the Western States.

BUCK. It must not only not be allowed to command in Mexico; it must not be allowed to have any influence there; and, in short, must not be allowed to be there at all, in any character, or in any way; and we must have Cuba, to be sure, and then let the THING get into the Gulf of Mexico, if it can; let it get in, at *m*, by *Cape Antonio*; or, if it prefer a double fire, let it enter by the Gulf of Florida. But, if the THING should go to war to prevent this?

JONATHAN. War; nonsense! It can't go to war. It has heard of our six admirals by this time: it sees that we are getting ready; and, if we could, single-handed, beat it with nothing but commodores, what shall we do now!

BUCK. Very true; and, besides, is the THING such a fool as to imagine, that France and Russia want it to have the Mexican mines!

JONATHAN. Aye, these powers, and all other powers, hate the "delivering" THING; and they look to us as a check to its graspings.

BUCK. Yes, and how mortified the proud THING must have been, when we declared, "that no maritime power but Spain should have Cuba;" and when we bade Mexico and Colombia not attack Cuba, 'till an answer came from Russia!

JONATHAN. Ah, a, a, a, ah! from Russia! How mad the THING must have been!

BUCK. Yes, and the THING, you remember, would not join us in remonstrating against the intended attack on Cuba! The THING wished them to attack it, to be sure; and then it would have stepped in and "delivered" it!

JONATHAN. Yes, à la Malta and the Ionian Isles; but, it is now too late for the thing to do any thing more in this way. There was a time, indeed, when, if COBBETT'S advice had been followed, Mexico might have been closely united with England, and when the former might have been made a source of wealth and power to the latter, and a bridle, for ages, in our mouth.

BUCK. When did Cobbett write about that? And what did he recommend?

JONATHAN. Why, don't you recollect, that when he was in Long Island, he published at New York, and in England too, a paper, dated on the 17th of October, 1817, which was published in England in his Old Two-Penny

Trash, on 27th Dec. 1817, and which paper made such a hubbub at Washington?

BUCK. Oh, yes, I do recollect it now; but I was so mad with him for it, that I burnt the paper, and do not remember its contents.

JONATHAN. I took care not to burn mine; but have looked at it a thousand times since, and always with fresh joy, that the stupid THING rejected his advice; for, if the advice had been followed, our Western States would have belonged again to England, or would have been deserted. [then?]

BUCK. The devil! Why, what did he advise,

JONATH. Why, first he, in the most elaborate manner, gave the topography of Mexico and Colombia, and an account of their products and resources; he then showed how they were calculated to rival us in the export of cotton, tobacco, &c.; he then showed that the acts that we had passed were intended to prevent their independence; and that, mind, was indisputably true; he then called upon England to take part at once with the revoltors; and, above all things, to get a firm hold on Mexico, and there establish a power to hold us in check, to prevent the increase of our naval power, and to secure to herself the undisputed dominion of the seas for ages to come.

BUCK. Good God! Did Cobbett say all this thirteen years ago? I should like to read the whole paper.

JONATH. Here it is, then (takes it up); and do look at paragraphs 20 and 21, in which, after having shown that our Congress wished to prevent the success of the revolution in South America, he states the powerful motives to that wish, and shows what England would effect by stepping forward then, without delay, and securing Mexico at any rate.

BUCK. (Who has been looking into the "Trash"). Oh! by the lord Harry, look here! (Reads). "While the Congress clearly saw that the independence of those countries could not fail to take from the United States the chief part of their export of tobacco, rice, flour, and cotton, those staples of their commerce, the Congress also saw, that a proportionate diminution would, from the same cause, arise in the amount of imported articles, which are the objects of exchange for the products exported, and the Custom duties on which imported articles form the main part of the pecuniary means of the United States wherewith to maintain and increase their navy, and to defray the interest of their public debt; while congress must have seen clearly, and with great anxiety, those inevitable consequences of the independence of Spanish America generally, that body could not have seen but with real alarm the prospect of the establishment of a free and independent Government in Mexico, a country bordering on the United States for many hundred miles, surpassing the United States in white population, having a capital city with nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, abounding in mines of the precious metals, abounding in ship timber and in seaports in both oceans, having, from the very nature of things, the absolute command of the mouth of the Mississippi, the great and only outlet to all the most fertile and flourishing of the United States, and, above all, a country which every

"interest and every feeling must necessarily bind in fast and permanent alliance with England. Sentiments of patriotism and considerations of duty make the Congress dread, and endeavour to prevent, a Revolution, which, if successful, would check the growth of the resources and power of their own country; which would raise up and establish rivals in liberty as well as in power, on the same Continent; which, while it put a stop to the increase of their own marine, would create other American marines, sufficient to cope with theirs in point of force, and naturally in constant rivalry with it; which would make England the absolute arbitress amongst all the transatlantic nations, and which, while it necessarily tended to enrich the manufacturers, merchants and shipowners of England, as necessarily tended to give to the English Flag an undisputed predominance on the seas for ages beyond the reach of human foresight or calculation."

JONATH. There; don't read any more. Be grateful to God that the THING did not listen to him; for, observe, that, THEN, the THING had not got to *Peel's Bill*; THEN the THING had its "conquering" army in France; THEN all the world bowed down before the great THING, and no one would have attempted to thwart it in its strides. Thank God the advice was rejected; the THING'S press abused Cobbett; and when he came home, the THING passed an act to banish for life every one that uttered any words tending to bring the THING into contempt!

BUCK. And so the THING stopped till France had had time to recover; it stopped till it got into "distress" and till all the nations saw the distress; it stopped till we had nearly paid off our Debt, and had made our navy ten times as formidable as it was when Cobbett gave the advice: the sensible THING stopped till all these had taken place, and THEN it "called the new world into existence!"

JONATH. Ah, a, a, a, ah! And now it is trying to coax us out of the mines and the Mexican sea-ports, by saying that our envoy is "as worthy a man as ever BREATHED!"

BUCK. Ah, a, a, a, a, ah! And by praising "our free-institutions!"

JONATH. And our "generous character, and our great naval power!"

BUCK. Oh, God! And this is what the illustrious THING, the "envy and admiration of the world!" is come to, at last!

JONATH. Why, 'tis all *Babel*, as Cobbett says. There's WILMOT HORTON wanting to mortgage the poor-rates to get the working people out of the country, while the idlers are kept in it; and there's . . .

BUCK. Yes, to make the people here pay taxes to send settlers out to the rocks and swamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to cultivate the estates of JACK INGLIS, the Bishop, in the townships of Horton and Wilmot.

JONATH. Townships, indeed! How the poor devils in this country are bamboozled!

BUCK. And there are the crafty fellows in Nova Scotia and the other rocks and swamps petitioning the THING not to let us carry our produce to the THING'S West India Islands, but to make the Islands depend on them!

JONATHAN. Aye, and there are MASSA WILBY and BROUGHAM, and FOWELL BUXTON,

and the rest of the canthers, calling for laws to put an end to slavery in the West Indies, while they do all in their power to keep it up here.

BUCK. And there are the parson-captains and parson-justices, and there was a bishop-tax collector, if there be not still!

JONATHAN. And there are the NOBLE Lords who are gaugers, packers, wharfingers, harbour-masters, and . . .

BUCK. And "the Earl of Rosslyn's children Clerks in Chancery!"

BOTH. Ah, a, a, a, ah!

JONATHAN. Why, the people are so cowed down; they are, by slow degrees, become so abject, and the ramifications of corruption are so extensive, that even these things do not excite indignation; and therefore the system will go on, till, at last, it will come to a French Revolution, No. 2. [liament.]

BUCK. Not if there be a reform of the par-

JONATH. Poh! there will, I guess and hope be no such thing. What! do you think that the gaugers and packers will not keep their places as long as they can? And do you think, that those who have the pensions, sinecures, grants, half-pay, church property, tithes, crown estates and public charity estates, want to have them taken away from them?

BUCK. Well; but they would lose them by a revolution as well as by a reform.

JONATH. Yes; but it is better to lose them next year than this year. No fear of a reform; this country will go on getting weaker and weaker with regard to foreign powers; it will keep on expending, as it now does, all that the THING can get from the people; it will never pay off a farthing of its debt fairly; it has seen us make a treaty, the other day, with Turkey; it sees us getting into the Mediterranean; it sees us safely united with Russia against it; it sees that we are about to expel it from the Gulf of Mexico; it sees its West India islands going to be at our mercy; and it extols our generosity, and calls our Envoy as "worthy a man as ever BREATHED!"

BUCK. But, if Cobbett get into Parliament?

JONATH. I shouldn't like that, even now. But there's not much fear of that, I hope; for what of the poverty of some, and the apathy and sordidness of others, and the conceit and envy, and . . .

Enter Servant.

SERVANT. My Lord Rottenborough, Sir.

JONATH. Oh, devil take him! Tell him I'm coming. [Exit Servant.] The beast comes, I dare say, in the hope of bribing me, being as he is, a great mine-sharer and bondholder. But come, let's go and pick the fool's brains.

BUCK. (As they are going.) Whenever one of these filthy boroughmongers comes near me, I think, as Cobbett says of the over-gorged tax-eaters of Cheltenham, that he is "about to pour out upon me the proceeds of his impurities." [Curtain drops]

END.

N. B. This MELO-DRAMA will be republished in a pamphlet, in a few days, price 7d.—This will be No. 3. of my Dramatic Works.—W. C.

Printed by William Cobbett, Johnson's-court; and published by him, at 183, Fleet-street.